

LEST WE FORGET: UNIT II: STRUCTURAL ORGANISATION IN PLANTS & ANIMALS

1. Although not primary but a function of adventitious roots is synthesis of PGR.
2. Leaves originate from SAM and are arranged in an acropetal order.
3. A bud is present in the axil of petiole in both simple and compound leaves, but not in the axil of leaflets of the compound leaf.
4. When a shoot tip transforms into a flower, it is always solitary.
5. A sterile stamen is called 'staminode'; A plant or a flower having stamens but no pistils is called 'staminate'.
6. In mango, mesocarp is edible; In coconut, mesocarp is fibrous.
7. Aleurone layer is the outermost proteinaceous layer of the endosperm in cereal grains.
8. Cuticle is absent in roots.
9. The guard cells possess chloroplast and are dumb-bell shaped in grasses.
10. Trichomes are usually multicellular and help in preventing water loss due to transpiration.
11. The conjoint vascular bundles usually have the phloem located only on the outer side of the xylem.
12. All tissues on the inner side of endodermis in dicot root constitute 'stele'.
13. Hypodermis is collenchymatous in dicot stem and sclerenchymatous in monocot stem.
14. Endodermis in dicot stem is referred to as starch sheath.
15. Water containing cavities are present within the vascular bundles of monocot stem.
16. When bulliform cells are flaccid, they make the leaves curl inwards to minimise water loss.
17. The parallel venation in monocot leaves is reflected in near similar size of vascular bundles (except in main veins) as seen in vertical sections of the leaves.
18. Frogs have the ability to change colour.

19. The frog never drinks water but absorbs it through skin.
20. A neck and tail are absent in frogs.
21. In frogs, the hind limbs end in five digits and forelimbs end in four digits.
22. In frogs, feet have webbed digits.
23. Male frogs have a vocal sac and a copulatory pad on the first digit of the forelimbs.
24. The alimentary canal is short because the frogs are carnivores.
25. Frogs have a bilobed tongue.
26. In frogs, skin acts as respiratory organ in water and also during aestivation and hibernation.
27. The ventricle in frogs' heart opens into a conus arteriosus on the ventral side.
28. RBCs are nucleated in frogs.
29. The ureters act as urogenital duct in male frogs; In females, the ureters and oviduct open separately in the cloaca.
30. There are ten pairs of cranial nerves in frogs.
31. Olfactory lobes are part of forebrain and optic lobes are part of mid-brain in frogs.
32. External ear is absent in frogs.
33. Mesorchium is a fold of peritoneum that adheres testes to kidneys in male frogs.
34. Vasa efferentia open into bidder's canal in male frogs.
35. A mature female frog can lay 2500-3000 ova at a time.
36. Frogs serve as an important link of food chain and food web in the ecosystem.